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REPORTS FROM PANTELLERIA
JAN., JUNE, JULY 1943

32pp

MEDICAL AND NURSING STAFFS OF ISLAND OF PANTELLERIA

BACKGROUND: This Island in the Mediterranean Sea about 55 miles from Sicily was occupied on June 11, 1943. It is about 8 x 5 1/2 miles in size and of volcanic origin. The central part of the island is high (3,000) and the land slopes gently to the shore, which is rocky and rough with only 2 poor landing places, Pantelleria and Scari. The island slopes are terraced extensively for purpose of cultivation. The land is divided into small plots which are owned and cultivated by the peasants. There are no large estates. The only town of any size was Pantelleria, the port city. This had a normal population of about 3,000 which had been evacuated during the bombing and destruction of the city. The residents of the town were mostly tradespeople while the remainder of the island are peasants.

The civil population of the island in 1936 was 9,000 which had increased to 11,000 by 1940 and 12,286 in March, 1943. This excludes military personnel. The increase from 1936 was largely due to the importation of workers from Sicily, many of whom brought their families. These workers were occupied with the fortification of the island. The population distributed themselves into the more or less well defined areas consisting of Pantelleria and neighborhood (3500 - 4,000 people), Khama and neighborhood (3000-3500) and Scari and neighborhood (2500). However, except for the city of Pantelleria the population was largely scattered, each peasant living on his own land. At the time of the occupation there were approximately 10,000 military personnel on the island. These were scattered about the island, some in barracks and some in small houses near their stations.

The walls supporting the terraces are built of lava rock and the houses of the peasants are built of the same or of a kind of white cement which gives a picturesque appearance scattered about the mountain slopes approaching the blue sea. Multicolored tiles produced locally are used for flooring and decoration.

MEDICAL PERSONNEL AND HOSPITALS: In peace times there were 11 civilian doctors on the island of whom 2 were practically retired, one was Mayor (Pediatric), one Health Doctor (Recorder of communicable diseases, deaths, etc.) 5 were mobilized into the army of whom two went to Italy and two were sent off as prisoners of war (because of Fascist activities), and two died during the siege of natural causes. One military native doctor one Health Officer and two others remain of the original civilian doctors. One of these doctors was also a dentist and in addition was supervisor of the houses of prostitution of which there were at least two. There was also another dentist who is being set up in practice again.

There was a hospital at Pantelleria and one at Khama for the civilians. These were small 15-20 bed hospitals and carried on out patient work as well as providing hospitalization. There was a clinic for pregnant women and infants in Pantelleria four times a week run by the mayor. The hospital in Pantelleria also provided facilities for the ill under a sort of compulsory women's insurance to which over 2,000 workers belonged with the increase in military personnel on the island the civilian hospitals were largely absorbed by the military who set up additional hospitals at the airport and Scari as well as numerous dispensaries. The military treated civilian patients as well as their own. The stocks of military hospital supplies captured were very considerable and should last at least 6 months in most items.

Faced with a civil population of at least 10,000 and disrupted municipal services it was necessary to set up an establishment immediately. Six buildings used as an army hospital at Khama and three at Scari were designated as hospitals and one small dispensary was set up at another point. Since the hospital at Pantelleria was destroyed

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of Pantelleria and neighborhood (3500 - 4,000 people), Mazara and neighborhood (3000-3500), and Scauri and neighborhood (2500). However, except for the city of Pantelleria the population was largely scattered, each peasant living on his own land. At the time of the occupation there were approximately 10,000 military personnel on the island. Those were scattered about the island, some in barracks and some in small houses near their stations.

The walls supporting the terraces are built of lava rock and the houses of the peasants are built of the same or of a kind of white cement which gives a picturesque appearance scattered about the mountain slopes approaching the blue sea. Multicolored tiles produced locally are used for flooring and decoration.

MEDICAL PERSONNEL AND HOSPITALS: In peace times there were 11 civilian doctors on the island of whom 2 were practically retired, one was Mayor (Fascist), one Health Doctor (Recorder of communicable diseases, deaths, etc.) 5 were mobilized into the army of whom two went to Italy and two were sent off as prisoners of war (because of Fascist activities), and two died during the siege of natural causes. One military native doctor one Health Officer and two others remain of the original civilian doctors. One of these doctors was also a dentist and in addition was supervisor of the houses of prostitution of which there were at least two. There was also another dentist who is being set up in practice again.

There was a hospital at Pantelleria and one at Mazara for the civilians. There were small 25-30 bed hospitals and carried on out patient work as well as providing hospitalization. There was a clinic for pregnant women and infants in Pantelleria for the ill under a sort of compulsory workmen's insurance to which some 2,000 workers belonged.

With the increase in military personnel on the island the civilian hospitals were largely absorbed by the military who set up additional hospitals at the airport and Scauri as well as numerous dispensaries. The military treated civilian patients as well as their own. The stocks of military hospital supplies captured were very considerable and should last at least 6 months in most items.

Faced with a civil population of at least 10,000 and disrupted municipal services it was necessary to set up an establishment immediately. Six buildings used as an army hospital at Mazara and three at Scauri were designated as hospitals and one small dispensary was set up at another point. Since the hospital at Pantelleria was destroyed by the bombardment and it is now in the military zone, no provision was made for the area of the island. Military doctors (prisoners of war) were used as well as other trained personnel. The final set up is shown in the attached diagram. The largest hospital was established at Mazara with doctors representing the main specialties being put there. A small hospital was established at Scauri. Two civilian ambulances were repaired and assigned to the civilian hospital. The Allied military personnel, both British and American, cooperated to the fullest extent and were fully in agreement with the steps taken.

The exact financial arrangements to be used remain to be worked out. A scale of pay for services is now being set up and will be in force soon. There are also problems as to whether the doctors and other hospital help should continue to receive their salaries as prisoners of war or whether they will have to be paid by the civil government. Also the question of the relationship of the hospital physicians to the two private physicians. These questions will be dealt with later as the problem of the general set up as well as that of the refugees from the military zone and their needs appears more pressing at the present.

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Reporting of disease and deaths and prevention of contagious diseases rests on the Health Doctor as well as the inspection of animals to be slaughtered. This man continues to be a part time municipal employee as before. The two civilian doctors will continue to function, caring for their own localized areas and being furnished drugs by the hospital. The hospital doctors will also make house calls since many of the peasants prefer to be treated in their own homes. An out patient department also functions at the hospitals for ambulatory treatment.

There are 3 midwives practicing on the island. These are usually employed for uncomplicated births, the physicians being called for complications. The midwives make a report to the Health Doctor every 3 months covering all births attended by them except abortions which were reported on a special secret form direct to the Province headquarters in Sicily. There are ordinarily about 200 births a year (rough estimate).

I would group the physicians (formerly military) in the following order as to ability in case some should be deported. The order descends from most to least desirable:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Radici | 6. Belyini |
| 2. Palaschi | 7. Girone |
| 3. Bedoni | 8. De Paoli |
| 4. Tanzo | |
| 5. Capello | |

HEALTH CONDITIONS ON THE ISLAND: The people appear to be the usual sturdy peasant stock. The general atmosphere of the island is healthful with the mountains and sea on every side. Birth and death rates, as well as cases of communicable diseases, are being tabulated for the period 1930-1943 and will be attached to this report later. There were about 200 births a year and about 20 infant deaths making a very high infant mortality rate. These infants died mostly of intestinal diseases and typhoid fever. The incidence of common diseases is about as follows: in the year 1943 there were 4 cases of typhoid, 3 cases of diphtheria (spread over from a small epidemic of 7 cases among German soldiers), 1-2 cases of meningitis, 2-3 cases of tuberculosis, 1-2 cases of Malta fever. There is no typhus or dengue and only a rare case of malaria which was contracted outside the island. It is claimed there are no anopheles (malaria) mosquitoes here by the natives and the British Hygiene Officer reported finding a year ago none in several examinations. All the goats on the island were tested a year ago for Malta Fever (ocular test) and all the positives were killed. However, since most of the goats' milk is used for making cheese rather than drinking, this was not a dangerous source of infection.

A common cause of illness on the island is bronchitis. This is rather unusual since the climate appears so healthy but possibly the constant sea breeze, the dust and the damp concrete houses are factors. At any rate this was also noted among our soldiers.

The most common form of illness is gastro-intestinal. This is not surprising due to the unsanitary conditions and the prevalence of flies. Modern sanitation is unknown and even half decent latrines are practically non-existent. Flies are prevalent in great numbers and screens are practically unknown. As a result of all these unsanitary conditions, typhoid is the most prevalent serious disease (29 cases last year) and dysentery is a very common complaint. Dysentery and gastro-intestinal disturbances have also been frequent among our soldiers and officers also. Upper respiratory infections and bronchitis are next in frequency. Tuberculosis is rare, the Health Doctor knowing of only 3 cases on the island.

Veneral diseases are not common, although more so since the increase in military strength. The Health Doctor estimates 40-50 cases on the island, mostly old cases which are not active. There is very little gonorrhea. There were two houses of prostitution.

3. Bedoni
4. Tonso
5. Capello

7. Gili
8. De Paoli

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Veneral diseases are not common, although more so since the increase in military strength. The Health Doctor estimates 40-50 cases on the island, mostly old cases which are not active. There is very little gonorrhea. There were two houses of prostitution on the island previously, supervised by a local physician. Most of the girls were evacuated to Sicily before the occupation.

Water: The situation as regards water deserves special comment since there are no rivers or streams on the island. The local water supply consists of cistern water, collected from the sloping roofs. The water is not filtered or chlorinated and usually runs out toward the end of the summer. There were several wells in the city of Pantelleria from which water was pumped to the airfield and into trucks for transportation ⁴⁹ to the island. This well is again functioning and used by the military. It appears adequate to meet the needs at present. It is chlorinated but not filtered. There were two other wells in the city but they have not yet been put into action.

SUMMARY: The problem of caring for the medical needs of the island appears to be met by setting up:

1. A well equipped hospital at Marsala with staff specialists
2. A small hospital at Scuro with 2 doctors
3. A small dispensary at Rakkalo
4. Integrating 2 local physicians.

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Chief - Medical Care

Capt. Radici - Surgeon

Health Officer

Dr. D'Amico

Khamma

Capt. Girone - Surgeon
Lt. Palaschi - Medicine
Lt. Tonzio - Women's Diseases
Lt. Cappello - Children's Diseases
Lt. DePaoli - Pharmacist and
Anesthesia
Lt. Bernardis - Chaplain
Sgt. Novati - Interpreter
14 Males (Nurses)
6 Cleaners and Cooks
2 Ambulance Drivers

Seauri

Lt. Bedoni
Lt. Belvisi - Children's Diseases
3 Male Nurses

Rakdalo

2 Male Nurses

Private Doctors

Salsido
Garcia

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Health Officer

Dr. D'Amico

Chief - Welfare

Lt. Bedoni

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Sauri

Lt. Bedoni
Lt. Belvial - Children's Diseases
3 Male Nurses

Rakhala

2 Male Nurses

Private Doctors

Salido
Garcia

11.11.11

del personale militare addebiato agli ospedali civili di

PARTIGIANI

1	Cap.	Radice	Guido	T.R.M. 14603	
2	"	Girone	Enzo	O.I.T. J.	
3	Ten.	Palaschi	Carlo	O.S.T. S	
4	"	Tenzo	Conenelo	O.3.T.8	
5	"	Cappello	Antonio	O.2.T.8	
6	"	De Paoli	Ugo	O.4.T.3	
7	2	Bernardin	Oliivo	Chaplain 06T.J.	
8	Capor.	Passanata	Bartolomeo	Mh. 1881	
9	"	Rota	Battista	0607.J.	
10	Sold	Monti	Giovanni	051 T.J.	
11	Sold	Foteman	Giovanni	043 T.J.	
12	Sold	Boracchi	Luca	015 T.J.	
13	Sold	Perlito	Imidoro	048 T.J.	
14	Sold	Fanzini G	Giuseppe	054 T.J.	
15	Sold	Ferrandes	Pietro	Mh. - 1117	
16	Sold	Giglio	Pietro	M 457	
17	Sld	Rausp	Antonio	M 2333	
18	Sold.	Rizzo	Felice	M 265	
19	Serg.	Reposito	Nicola	M 4622	
20	Serg.	Novati	Carlo	M 3258	
21	Maro	Monaco	Salvatore	M 6972	
22	Maro	Signorello	Fortunato	M 50729	
23	Maro	Guastalla	Michela	M 2763	
24	Maro	Ferrandes	Francesco	M 1456	
25	Maro	Belvisi	Antonio	M 1060	
26	Maro	Ferrandes	Giovanni	M 403	
27	Maro	Casano	G. Battista	M 1347	
28	Maro	Conco	Giuseppe	M 1617	
29	Maro	Lo Pinto	Giovanni	M 110	
30	An	Bardasso	Giovanni	M 070 T.S.	
31	S. Tan	Bedoni	Caro	M 034335	
32	Sold.	Mirri	Ennio	M 061 T.J.	
33	Serg.	Locatelli	Paolo	M 5363	
34	Sold.	Lonci	Arturo	M 59208	
35	Sold.	Morelatti	Giovanni	M 44539	
36	Sold.	Tiboni	Vincenzo	M 40052	
37	Sold.	Mirri	Salvatore	M 210601	
38	Ten.	Belvisi	Salvatore	M 219954	
39					

Native

Native

Native

Native

Native

Native

Native

Native

Native

Native

Native

Native

Total:

Doctors - 8

Infermiera - 19

Helpers - 8

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12	Sold.	Morandini	Luca	015 T.J.	Native
13	Sold.	Perlito	Isidoro	048 T.J.	
14	Sold.	Parzini G	Ginscype	054 T.J.	Native
15	Sold.	Ferrandes	Fietro	Mh - 1417	Native
16	Sold.	Ciglio	Pietro	M 407	Native
17	S 14	Rausp	Antonio	M 2333	Native
18	Sold.	Risio	Felice	M 665	Native
19	Serg.	Esposito	Nicola	M 4622	Native
20	Serg.	Novati	Carlo	M 3258	Native
21	Maro	Monaco	Salvatore	M 69702	Native
22	Maro	Signorello	Fortunato	M 50729	Native
23	Maro	Guastella	Michela	M 2763	Native
24	Maro	Ferrandes	Francesco	M 1456	Native
25	Maro	Belvisi	Antonio	M 1060	Native
26	Maro	Ferrandes	Giovanni	M 403	Native
27	Maro	Casano	G. Battista	M 1347	Native
28	Maro	Corso	Giuseppe	M 1617	Native
29	Maro	Le Pinto	Giovanni	M 410	Native
30	Au	Randazzo	Giovanni	M 070 T.S.	
31	S. Ten	Bodoni	Caro	M 034035	
32	Sold.	Biffi	Enilio	M 061 T.J.	
33	Serg.	Locatelli	Paolo	M 5263	
34	Sold.	Lonei	Arturo	M 59208	
35	Sold.	Marelati	Giovanni	M 44539	
36	Sold.	Tiboni	Vincenzo	M 40052	
37	Sold.	Biffi	Salvatore	M 210801	
38	Ten.	Belvisi	Salvatore	M 219954	Native
39					

Total:

Doctors	- 8
Infermiers	- 19
Helpers	8
Drivers	1
Interpreters	1
Chaplain	1

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LIST OF PHYSICIANS PRACTICING ON THE ISLAND OF
PANTELLERIA PRIOR TO THE WAR.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>FATE</u>
1. Di Stefano	Scauri	Part time municipal doctor	To Italy
2. Corrao	Khassara	" " " "	" "
3. Nagar	Pantelleria	Mayor (Podesta)	Gone (P.O.W.)
4. Errera Girolamo	"	Pvt practice (part time)	" "
5. Errera Giuseppe	"	Full time Municipal Dr.	" "
6. D'Ancona	"	Health Dr. (part time)	Here
7. Garsia	"	Dr. for workmen Insurance	"
8. Sakido	"	Dentist and Dr., Inspection of prostitutes	"
9. Patave	"	Died during bombardment	Dead
10. Brignone	"	" " "	"
11. Belvisi	"	Mobilized into military	Here
Busetta	"	Dentist	Here

- 3 -
5. Integrating the local health officer.

Each physician and hospital takes care of a localized area with the specialists available for call to anyone. The Health Officer supervises communicable diseases and records deaths, births, etc. Three midwives do most of the uncomplicated obstetrics.

Ample drugs are available for at least 6 months in most items.

While the set up on paper appears rather elaborate, it entails only the same number of physicians who were previously practicing on the island. That the quality is better is probable. The expense of this set up and how it is to be borne are problems which remain to be settled.

A list of physicians formerly practicing on the island is attached.

/s/

M. L. FURCOLON

M. L. FURCOLON,
Surgeon, USMHS
Medical Officer
Civil Affairs.

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/s/ M. L. FURCOLLO

M. L. FURCOLLO,
Surgeon, USHS
Medical Officer
Civil Affairs.

CIVILIAN SUPPLY IN PANTALLERIA.

1. GENERAL.

1. Population. According to the 1936 census the population of the island, which forms the comune of Pantalleria in the province of Trapani (Sicily), was 9806; on January 1st 1943 however, the population was 12,700, the increase being due principally to the importation of a large number of civilian workers for the construction of fortifications. In many cases these workers brought their families also. In the past few months the population has declined due to two factors, namely, the deportation of men as prisoners of war who were natives of Pantalleria and who were included in the civil population by the Italian authorities and secondly, the evacuation to Italy of a certain number of families in anticipation of the Allied attack.

Reliable estimates agree that the present civil population is between 8 and 10,000, and is probably under 9,000. It is not possible to determine accurately the composition by age groups, but children and old people predominate as might be expected. Families, by British or American standards, are large and 3 to 5 children is normal.

The island had only one town of importance, Porto di Pantalleria, the population of which was about 3,700. This town was completely destroyed during the aerial bombing, and has now been evacuated, together with a considerable area defined by the Allied command as a military zone.

2. Economy. The total area of the island is about 7,500 hectares, of which about 3,000 were under cultivation. A part of the cultivatable area, possibly as much as one quarter, may have been rendered unusable by the recent operations and the formation of a military zone.

Except for the plain of Ghirlanda and the immediate hinterland of Porto di Pantalleria, the island is hilly, and cultivation has only been made possible by extensive terracing using stony walls. The soil is volcanic, very light and friable, and cultivation in some parts of the island is seriously impaired by exposure to the prevailing winds. There is little or no grass land or pasture.

The economy of the island has always been based on agriculture carried on by small peasant farmers, working their own land. The principal crop is grapes, which are of excellent quality; and were widely exported both in their fresh and dried state. Locally produced misce wine was also exported. In recent years rapeseed have been a considerably important crop.

Since the beginning of the war, many peasants, owing to the difficulty of importing food, have turned over part of their land to wheat and barley, and appreciable quantities of both are harvested.

Owing to the absence of pasture, there is little livestock; the chestel being estimated to consist of the present time of the following: 700 goats, 500 pigs, 300 cows and a small number of chickens. There are several hundred mules and oxen and a small number of horses. The livestock population was formerly considerably higher, the decline being due to the absence on the one hand of imported meat, and on the other, of imported feeding stuffs for animals.

There was formerly a fishing industry of some local importance.

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The economy of the island has always been based on agriculture carried on by small peasant farmers, working their own land. The principal crop is grapes, which are of excellent quality; and were widely exported both in their fresh and dried state. Locally produced muscat wine was also exported. In recent years capers have been a commercially important crop.

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There was formerly a fishing industry of some local importance.

The economy of the town of Pantelleria was based on shopkeeping practically all the traders of the island being located there; on the activity of the port, on the municipal government, and on certain small local industries such as wine-making and ice. There are no other industries in other parts of the island.

The island is stated to have been economically self-supporting prior to the war, exports being sufficient in value to balance imports. The presence of a certain number of small industries among the population show that by Italian standards the island was comparatively prosperous.

II. FOOD SUPPLY PRIOR TO ALLIED OCCUPATION.

1. Rationing.

A ration card was held by every member of the civil population and rations were issued to all, whatever their own resources. The peasants were allowed to keep for their own consumption the produce of their land.

Ration cards were obtained from Tripoli, and were for a period of three months, the current card expiring on the 30th of June. Food was formerly imported by the Germans and distributed to the shopkeepers, but during several months prior to the Allied landing there had been no imports for the civil population and a meagre ration was distributed from the stocks of the Italian navy.

There is reported to have been considerable malnutrition in the distribution of foodstuffs; and many peasants say that they had received no rations for several months.

2. Local resources.

Wheat and barley are grown by the peasants in small quantities, and bread is made from both. Primitive threshing floors exist on every farm, and the grain is ground by hand on stones. The cereal crop is variously estimated as sufficient to feed ~~the~~ peasant population (5000 - 6000) for from 2-4 months according to the size of the farm. The peasant population appears to be adequately nourished. There is some cultivation of vegetables on a small scale, and grapes, both fresh and dried, form an appreciable addition to the diet. No house appears to be without wine. There are stated to be large numbers of rabbits, and chickens are numerous among the peasants.

There is no trade in locally produced food.

III. FOOD SUPPLY ON ALLIED OCCUPATION.

1. Italian food stocks on occupation.

Heavy bombing for some weeks prior to Allied occupation had resulted in the breakdown of communications and municipal government. No distribution had been made for some 6 weeks, although ample stocks were available. It is very reliably reported that stocks were adequate for the garrison of 10,000 men, on normal rations, for about 3 months.

These stocks were distributed as under:

Porto di Pantelleria	2	several warehouses.
Khama	-	3 warehouses all well stocked.
Scauri	-	2 warehouses all well stocked.
Airfield	-	small storehouse for airforce personnel.

Considerable damage was done to the warehouse in Pantelleria during the early raids, and the population was told that it might take away food for their own use. Very little remained in these premises at the time of the Allied landing (11th of June 1943).

At Khama all but one storehouse was pillaged by the local population. The stocks at Scauri were found substantially intact; and constitute the bulk of the supplies available for distribution. An inventory of stocks is given at Appendix "B".

2. Hoarding.

It follows from the above that very considerable quantities of food are distributed among the civil population, and this has indeed been verified by observation. Several houses entered have contained large quantities of food taken from naval warehouses. A small quantity has been returned to the priests by individuals but it is intended to impose severe penalties for food hoarding and this may secure the return of a certain amount.

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Scauri	-	8 warehouses all well stocked.
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It follows from the above that very considerable quantities of food are distributed among the civil population, and this has indeed been verified by observation. Several houses entered have contained large quantities of food taken from naval warehouses. A small quantity has been returned to the priests by individuals but it is intended to impose severe penalties for food hoarding and this may secure the return of a certain amount.

IV. FOOD DISTRIBUTION UNDER ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

In view of extensive hoarding and to the fact that the grain harvest is now being reaped, it was not considered necessary or desirable to rationing for the whole population. A relief office was therefore set up composed of a young Italian military doctor, with a small staff drawn from the Municipio. This organization works on the recommendations and under the supervision of the AEEG organization, and provides a basic weekly ration (Appendix C) to all those who are in real need and make application. After functioning for one week the committee is providing food for some 1500 persons, and it appears likely that at the present time the total number to be fed will not exceed 3000-4000. Except where the applicant has no means, normal trade prices are paid, and distribution is made through trade channels. On the basis of present stocks it does not appear likely that imports of food, other than milk, will be required before about September 30th, 1943.

V. FUTURE POLICY.

It will be appreciated from the foregoing that arrangements will have to be made to feed the whole population from approximately the end of September.

The following recommendations are put forward in this connection:

1. It is desirable from every point of view to reduce the civilian population on the island, since there is insufficient food and accommodation for them. It is therefore suggested that those families which are not native to the island should be moved elsewhere. In this connection it is pointed out that a large number of civilian workers imported during the past few years came from Sicily. It is also worthy of note that Tunisia has a very large number of Pantaschi, and many people on the island have relatives there.

The former population of the town of Porto di Pantelleria is almost entirely useless from an economic standpoint, and may present a small social problem in itself.

2. Production of foodstuffs could be considerably increased at the expense of the vine and olives. The present population could be made self-supporting to a much greater extent than is at present the case.
3. Arrangements should be made to have ration cards printed and commodities imported to start distribution of essential foodstuffs when necessary. Quantities required based on present estimated population, and what is stated to have been the normal ration scale are given at Appendix F.

A. Wornald,
Capt R.M.
AMMOT ISOLA DI PANTELLERIA.

Appendices.

- A. Ration scales in Pantelleria prior to allied occupation.
- B. Stocks available for distribution at 21st June 1943.
- C. Basic ration scale for food distributed by relief office.
- D. A note on water supply.
- E. A note on clothing-supply.
- F. Estimated required food imports to implement Italian ration scale.

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3. Arrangements should be made to have ration cards printed and commodities imported to start distribution of essential foodstuffs when necessary. Quantities required based on present estimated population, and what is stated to have been the normal ration scale are given at Appendix 2.

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Civil supply in Pantelleria.

Appendix a.

Ration scale in Pantelleria prior to allied occupation.

The normal ration scale in Pantelleria is reported to have been as under. It should be noted, however, that the inhabitants state that the scale has not been used in practice since the beginning of the war. It is also evident that rationing was not by any means uniform in the island, and caused considerable discontent among the less favoured sections of the community.

	Amount.	Remarks
Bread	150-400 grs per day according to age and work.	Always regularly distributed to everyone.
Pasta (Macaroni etc.)	3 kgs. per month	Many persons state that they received considerably less than this amount. Always regularly distributed.
Sugar	500 grs. per month	Distribution irregular
Meat	150 grs. 4 days per month	Distribution very irregular; most reports say that no meat had been distributed for more than one year.
Oil	400 grs. per month	Distribution regular.
Butter or lard	200 grs. per month	Distribution very irregular. None distributed for at least past three months.
Soap	200 grs. per month	None distributed for past three months, and previous distribution reported to be very irregular.
Potatoes) Beans) Rice) Cheese)	No fixed quantity	None distributed for some considerable time, and previous distribution reported to be very irregular.

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Soap	200 grs. per month	None distributed for past three months, and previous distribution reported to be very irregular.
Potatoes	No fixed quantity	None distributed for some considerable time, and previous distribution reported to be very irregular.
Beans		
Rice		
Cheese		

Appendix b.Stocks available for distribution at 21st June 1943

Cheese (Whole Parmesan)	19000 lbs.
Tinned beef	80000 tins.
Pasta (Macaroni etc)	44 tons.
Army biscuit	52 tons.
Flour	11 tons.
Rice	7 tons.
Sugar	6 1/2 tons.
Beans	4 3/4 tons.
Condensed milk	34 cases.
Tomato paste	22 cases.
Soap	600 lbs.
Olive Oil	12 barrels (40 gall)
Salt	2 3/4 tons.

In addition to the above there are 21 bullocks; these are at present in poor condition due to neglect during the bombing, but will shortly be ready for killing. Absence of pasture will necessitate this within one or two months.

Appendix c.Basic ration scale for food distribution by relief office

Scale is for one week:

Adults and children above 5 years old:

Macaroni	2 1/4 lbs.
Army biscuit (in lieu of bread)	1 1/2 lbs.
Tinned meat	1 tin (1/2 lb)
Cheese	3 1/2 ozs.

Children and pregnant women (supplement)

Beans
 4 3/4 tons.
 Condensed milk
 34 cases.
 Tomato paste
 22 cases.
 Soap
 600 lbs.
 Olive Oil
 12 barrels
 (40 gall)
 Salt
 2 3/4 tons.

In addition to the above there are 21 bullocks; these are at present in poor condition due to neglect during the bombing, but will shortly be ready for killing. Absence of pasture will necessitate this within one or two months.

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 Army biscuit (in lieu of bread)
 1 1/2 lbs.
 Tinned meat
 1 tin (1/2 lb)
 Cheese
 3 1/2 ozs.

Children and pregnant women (supplement)

Rice
 3/4 lbs
 Sugar
 1/4 lb.
 Condensed milk
 1 tin.
 Flour
 1/2 lb.

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Appendix d.

Water supply

There are two wells on the island situated in the vicinity of the town, with means of pumping water to a large cistern near the airfield. The remainder of the island relies entirely on rainwater collected in cisterns built under each dwelling house.

The number of inhabitants in many houses has doubled, and since the supply is never more than barely sufficient for the needs of the normal residents, it may be assumed that a serious water shortage will arise outside the military zone. There are, however, a number of water trucks left on the island by the Italian army, and these should be adequate to supplying the requirements of the civil population.

Appendix e.

Clothing.

A considerable number of people lost all their personal clothing in the bombing of Pantelleria town, and are in real need of more clothing. It would be useful if clothing, second-hand if necessary, could be provided for about 1,000 women, 2,000 children, and 500 men.

(in age groups)

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Appendix f.

Estimated food imports required to implement Italian ration scale.

Flour	75 tons per month
Sugar	7 tons per month
Meat	6 tons per month
Oil	4 tons per month
Butter or lard	2 tons per month
Soap (covered)	2 tons per month
Milk	1 ton per month

97

from 1 August



Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

Meat	6 tons per month
Oil	4 tons per month
Butter or lard	2 tons per month
Soap (covered)	2 tons per month
Milk	1 ton per month

97

from 1 August

483

17481

1

21

9

HQ. 19th SERVICE GROUP
OFFICE OF THE FINANCE OFFICER
STATION 7115
APO 528, U. S. ARMY.

28 June 1943

Received from 1st Lt. Luther H. Moore, QMC, the sum
of 230,000 Lire.

J.W. LENTZ,
Capt. FD,
Finance Officer

Se

Subject:- Supply of Currency.

Most Secret

LDG/5/A

20 June '43

Deputy Paymaster-In-Chief
Allied Force Headquarters.

Reference your LHC/Pay/152/12 dated 7 June '43

Enclosed is complete receipt form in respect of the
currency.

In as much as this area has passed into the hands of
NAAF, the currency has been handed over to Lt. Col. Kenneth H. Tando.

1 7.5 01

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

SUBJECT:- Supply of currency

MOST SECRET.

Deputy Paymaster-in-Chief
Allied Force Headquarters.

1DC/5/A

9 June '43.

Reference your 1HQ/Pay/156/12 dated 7 June '43.

Enclosed is completed receipt form in respect of the currency.

The currency has been handed over to Lt. Col. Nelson W. Monfort, United States Army (Civil Affairs) who will operate the account during the initial phase while the area of operations is controlled by Comd 1 (Br) Div. When the area passes to the control of NAAF, responsibility for this account will pass with command.

NAAF

Lt Col,
A.A.&C.M.G., 1 (Br) Div.

Copy to :- Lt Col Nelson W Monfort.

Subject:- Supply of Currency.

M O S T S E C R E T.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS.

Refce: 1 H.C./Pay/156/12.

7th June, 1943.

"A/C",
1st. Division.

The sum of 230,000 (two hundred and thirty thousand) lire made up as per the following statement, is available for your use in connexion with the forthcoming operation.

Make up of cash available:-

400 x 500 = 200,000
400 x 50 = 20,000
1000 x 10 = 10,000

230,000 Lire.

This sum will be regarded as an operational imprest and expended at your discretion in the country in which British Troops are proceeding.

You are requested to account for the Total amount as shown in accordance with the instructions below, but if necessary you may make bulk payments to subordinates who will account to you for their expenditure.

On your leaving the theatre of operations any balance of lire held by you may be handed over to the Officer Commanding the British Forces who may make such cash issues as he considers necessary to officers and soldiers, on separate acquittance rolls. It is not possible at this stage to state at what rate of exchange these payments will be converted and cash issues should be limited to allow for the reasonable requirements only of officers and soldiers. The C.C. British Forces will account for the amount handed over by you as for an ordinary imprest account rendering A.F. N1531 and supporting acquittance rolls at the end of the month to the Command Paymaster, No. 2 Command Pay Office, E.M.A.F. Additional currency may be drawn as required from the U.S. Finance Officer, 12th Air Corps.

Your Account for the initial sum referred to in the first paragraph will also be rendered to the Command Paymaster, No 2 Command Pay Office, on A.F. N1531 copies of which are enclosed.

Receipts should be rendered with the account and in any case in which it was found impracticable to obtain a receipt, an informal note of the payment

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Receipts should be rendered with the account and in any case in which it was found impracticable to obtain a receipt, an informal note of the payment with your certificate that the amount was disbursed, will be accepted.

Brigadier,
Deputy Paymaster-in-Chief,
A.F. M.C. (Br).

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Report of Legal and Judicial Officer

Captain B.J. Nova, JAGD

27 June 1943

1. In addition to my duties as Staff Judge Advocate of the 2690th Air Base Command, I was designated as Legal and Judicial Officer of AMGOT. I entered upon my duties as such without benefit of legal references, typewriters, paper, carbon sheets, mimeograph machines, stencils, competent interpreters and translators. Otherwise I had complete equipment for the task at hand.
2. My arrival on the Island was a few days subsequent to that of other AMGOT personnel and I found that under the leadership of Lt. Col. Nelson W. Monfort each officer had entered upon his duties with great zeal and with complete grasp of the various problems confronting them.
3. The initial proclamations had been prepared and issued under the name of General Clutterbuck, Military Governor. An additional proclamation turning the military governorship over to Brigadier General A.C. Strickland was prepared and promulgated.
4. I discussed generally with each officer of AMGOT the legal problems which had arisen and which they contemplated would arise. A conference was held at which the overall picture was discussed and a definite plan of legal action formulated. It became apparent that one of the most important problems was the division of authority between civil affairs and the military and the creation of a liaison between the two. Procedures had been followed which caused conflicts in authority and neither agency knew what the other was doing.
5. A conference was then had with General Strickland in which the problems were stated and a definite plan of operation, administrative and legal, was laid down. I prepared proclamations, ordinances, orders, notices, and paroles attached hereto. I advised on the registration of prisoners of war and civilians, also regarding the problems of police, health, food, looting and finance in addition to the constant problem of issuing permits and general legal problems that arose incident to a population subjected to rule of military occupying forces.

6. I set up the system of military courts for the problem of taking care of civil cases which might arise.

7. Investigation disclosed that as a part of Metropolitan Italy, Italian Law was followed. Prior to occupation reports stated there was no civil government on the Island, but there was found a mayor, tax collector and other civil functionaries. There was on the Island one Judge, Dr. Salvatore Greco, who came from Sicily and who returned a few days before the occupation. His court handled civil matters and original offenses in the nature of misdemeanors. The maximum punishment was expulsion plus fine and imprisonment. The court house and jail was in the Port of Fantallaria and completely destroyed by bombs. There

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There were several lawyers practicing on the Island. A few left the Island before the occupation. One, Captain Lima is a prisoner of war and the other Michael Valenco, lives on the Island in a place called Cud Bruciato.

8. Taxes were levied on all food stuffs, flour and macaroni, on the importation of wine, liquor, fruit, meat and cheese. There were building taxes, land and grape taxes, and a form of income tax. Fees were collected from issuance of licenses for restaurants, cafes, animals, etc. The Island was not self supporting and the Italian Government donated an amount necessary to meet the deficit.

9. One of the thriving businesses on the Island was prostitution. There were two houses of ill-repute each working independently of the other; one had a madame and three girls; the other a madame and 5 girls. I am advised they were the hardest working people on the Island. The girls were imported from Sicily and much to the chagrin of the natives they have returned. The price scale was as follows:

Civilians	-	18 to 20 lire
Enlisted Men	-	10 lire
NCOs	-	16 lire
Officers	-	20 to 25 lire

Unfortunately the Germans on the Island who counterfeited lire were paying anywhere from 50 to 100 lire and more. Thus the Italians found the girls refused to work for the scale of prices previously used. Thus, too, it is reported, that the Italian civilians and military were precluded from frequenting these houses because they could not meet the monetary competition.

Prostitution has been by ordinance made a crime, notwithstanding the petitions and pleading of numerous citizens to authorize the creation of new houses of ill-repute.

10. This report would not be complete without reference being made to the complete cooperation and harmony between the British and American representatives of AMGOT. It augurs well for future operations. Mention must be made too of General Strickland's complete grasp of the problems presented and his forceful and understanding administration of the civilians. His short tenure as Military Governor stamps him as a most able executive and administrator.

/s/ B. J. NOVA

B. J. NOVA,
Capt., JAGD

A TRUE COPY

T. B. JACKMAN
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Military Government Section

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ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Medical Report on the Relief Problem

BACKGROUND (Most of the data used herein were obtained from the Chief Supply Officer, Capt. Hornsfield.)

For population figures see the first paragraph. The people are all Catholics at least in name and the parish priests are important persons and know the people well. The people are all Italians with no minorities. The people are largely peasants who labor on the land, which is divided into many small plots, which the individual peasants own and till. The city population of Pantelleria was entirely evacuated into the country as a result of the bombing and destruction of the city. This resulted in considerable crowding in certain areas. The refugees seem to prefer to scatter out among their relatives and friends and as a consequence are rather hard to find.

It was estimated as a rough guess that there were about 3000 - 3500 children of school age on the island. School age is 6 - 12 and it was claimed that there were sufficient schools for all these children. The average size of family on the island was 3 - 5 children. There were no orphan homes or homes for the aged on the island. The orphans were sent to Sicily for care. There was a monthly allowance given to mothers of illegitimate children but no home was provided for them.

Health facilities for children. There was a dispensary for pregnant women and small children in the City of Pantelleria available four times a week. This dispensary was run by the Municipality. Most of the infants were breast fed even up to 12 months of age, otherwise powdered milk from Italy was used or more rarely condensed milk. The goats milk of the island was largely used to make cheese. During the Italian Military occupation many of the cows on the island were killed for food. There were a number of children who were supposedly starving for milk on our visits but actually did not look it. In fact I saw no children when I could be reasonably certain were anywhere near starvation. On the other hand this is in optimum time to visit since a large part of the military stores were plundered by civilians and besides the harvests are now coming on so that the real problem will come later. There was one municipal doctor (full time) and two part time to carry on the medical care of the poor.

Food supply: (see later)

Monetary circumstances. Lire were always used as a medium of exchange and barter was not employed. There is not, however, a great supply of money available as a large amount was put into war bonds and stamps (voluntary). There should be a lot of grains stored up from the harvest and later on there will be wine and grapes. However, the island was never able to raise enough to be self sustaining so that the supply was certainly limited.

Relief: The only organized relief was carried on by the Municipality at the taxpayers expense. However, this was not extensive, there being only 50 - 60 families on the rolls at a time. This work was done by the Division of Assistance to the Poor. They furnished houses, food and a little money to the beneficiaries who were only

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Food stores: These consist entirely of captured enemy stores and represent only a part of their stores since large amounts were pillaged by the populace before the stores could be located and guards placed. Privatizations are being published requiring the return of such stores under penalty. It remains to be seen how much is returned. However the present stocks are considerable. It was estimated that there were enough military stores on the island at the time of seizure to feed 10,000 men for 3 months. If these stores could all be gathered the supply problem would be greatly simplified for a considerable time as at this season many of the population are self sufficient due to vegetables, grain harvest and grapes. It is only after these stores are used up that great problem will arise. As it is, the most active and enterprising, and especially those with donkeys or horses, obtained a large share of the pillage and they were probably the ones who needed it least.

since they were wealthy enough to own a mule or horse. The least able and consequently the most needy obtained the least. The picture is also complicated by the evacuation of the City of Pantelleria (3500 - 4000) due to the bombing and later also of the surrounding country to create a military zone comprising roughly the North-west one fifth of the island. Over 1/2 of the population or at least 3000-5000 people lived in this military zone. Of course the evacuation of Pantelleria City has been accomplished for some months and considerable readjustment has taken place as many people had houses in other parts of the island who lived in the City of Pantelleria. Also there were a number of vacant houses which were filled with refugees. At the present time the evacuation of the Military Zone is well on the way and as yet no one has occupied the several large barracks buildings which were set aside for their accommodation. This does not mean that crowding does not exist in some of the areas where friends and relatives are congregated together. It was the universal opinion that the evacuated persons would prefer crowding in with friends or relatives to life in the barracks even though kitchen facilities and beds were available there. It may be desirable at a later date to evacuate some persons to these areas if it is felt desirable to establish soup kitchens and community feeding. In the two areas nearest the military zone (Boujebbi and Sibba) the population was supposedly more than doubled by the evacuation. These conditions do not hold for the rest of the island, of course. Following is a list of food stores available to the civilians as of June 22nd 1943:

	Cases or bags etc.	Total kg
Cheeses	790	15,300
Meat in cans	734	80,000 cans-183.5
Dry biscuits	1012	50,000
Tomato sauce	22	330
Macaroni	867	44,000
American flour	96)	
Italian flour	52)	
Rice	34	10,830
Sugar	61	2,720
Beans	2	6,880
Condensed milk	34	100
Assorted German cans	138	cans 1,632
Canned vegetables	18	
Canned	1	900 (?)
Animal feed	18	
Spoiled cheese	9	
Spoiled biscuits	10	

475

It is anticipated that some more will come in following the proclamation but the opinion was that many would bury the flour etc to hide it and later finding it spoiled feed it to the pigs. In addition to the above there are 21 cattle owned by the military which will be fed and later utilized as meat. The military veterinary also estimated that there were the following privately owned animals on the island: 300 cattle; 300 mules; 50 horses; 200 pigs; and 500 goats. It is to be remembered that these stores are entirely captured and include none from allied sources.

Natural Resources: The total area of the island is about 7000 hectares of which about 5000 were cultivatable. About 1/2 of this cultivatable area has now been off by the military.

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	Cases or bags etc.	Total Kg
Cheeses	790	15,800
Meat in cans	734	80,000 cans-183.5
Dry biscuits	1012	50,000
Tomato sauce	22	330
Maccaroni	267	44,000
American flour	98	
Italian flour	52	10,800
Rice	36	2,720
Sugar	61	6,880
Beans	2	100
Condensed milk	24	1,632
Assorted German cans	188	
Canned vegetables	18	900 (?)
Canned	1	
Animal feed	18	
Spoiled cheese	9	
Spoiled biscuits	10	

475

It is anticipated that some more will come in following the proclamation but the opinion was that many would bury the flour etc to hide it and later finding it spoiled feed it to the pigs. In addition to the above there are 21 cattle owned by the military which will be fed and later utilised as meat. The military veterinary also estimated that there were the following privately owned animals on the island: 300 cattle; 300 mules; 50 horses; 200 pigs; and 500 goats. It is to be remembered that these stores are entirely captured and include none from allied sources.

Natural Resources: The total area of the island is about 7000 hectares of which about 5000 were cultivatable. About 1/2 of this cultivatable area has now been shut off by the military zone.

The principal crops were grapes and caners (used in tartar sauce) until recently when considerable land was turned over to grain (wheat or barley). The grapes were either dried or made into wine. Considerable quantities of dried grapes, wine and caners were exported. The island economy was self sufficient in that exports more than equaled imports. The harvest of grain was considered sufficient to feed the peasant population (about 3/4 total) for 2-4 months.

Food situation prior to Allied Occupation: The following is approximately the official ration scale issued to every inhabitant of the island whatever their resources.

Food.	Quantity.	Remarks.
Bread	150 grams daily	Regularly distributed
Maccaroni, etc	60 "	Last distrib. in April
Wheat	150 "	"
"	100 "	"

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Food	Quantity.	Remarks.
Oil	100 grams per month	Last Distrib. in April
Butter or lard	200 " " "	Irregular distribution
Soap	" " "	" "
Potatoes, beans)	variable	" "
rice, cheese)		

The ration system was supervised by the navy who supplied the local storekeepers who were allowed a slight profit. The storekeepers collected the ration tickets for each commodity and obtained their next weeks supply by turning in these ration tickets. There was reported to have been considerable malpractice in the distribution of the food and many peasants claim not to have rations at all times. In order to control the above ration for all of 10,000 people of the island the following quantities of food stuffs would have to be imported: Flour 75 tons per month; sugar, 7 tons per month; meat 6 tons per month; oil, 4 tons per month; butter, or lard, 2 tons per month; soap 2 tons per month. Because of the fact that large quantities of food had been pillaged, the harvest was just coming in, there appeared to be no problem of large scale starvation; and most important since there was no available transportation it was decided to set up a relief system to feed the needy rather than a system for the whole island. It is appreciated that before the present stocks of food are exhausted the entire problem of feeding the whole population will have to be studied and provision made because by that time (some 3 - 4 months hence) the entire food supply of the island will probably be near exhaustion.

Present Relief Setup: A young, English speaking Italian Military Doctor, Lt. Carlo Bedoni was designated as relief director responsible for the health and welfare of those who needed food. This consisted primarily of refugees from Pantelleria and the Military Zone since most of the remainder of the present population is self sustaining, at present. The basic consideration was need of food and prices were set on the food according to the price previously charged by the Italians. These able were expected to pay. Two warehouses were set up, at Scuri and Kravos and a weeks rations were issued at a time. The issuance of rations was based on chits signed by either the director or the Parish priests or the health doctor of the island and based on actual knowledge of need for food. The food was paid for if possible. Later certain private stores were designated to distribute the rations to those that could pay. These stores were allowed a slight profit. Only free stores were distributed direct to the populace from the warehouses.

An attempt was made to set up a maintenance diet using what stores were available and extending them as far as possible. Two diets were set up, one for persons over 5 years of age, and another for children 5 and under and for pregnant women. The diet for pregnant women was given in addition to the regular adult diet.

Adult Diet	Kg/week	Kg/day	Calories/day
Maccaruni	1.050	0.150	600
Biscuit	0.700	.100	400
Meat	0.250	.035	150
Eggs	.200	.015	50
			1200

Diet for infants and pregnant women

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Cheese	.100	.015	60
			<u>1200</u>

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Diet for Infants and pregnant women

	Kg/week	Kg/day	Calories
Rice	0.350	.50	200
Sugar	0.150	.20	80
Condensed milk (sweet)	1 can (385 grams)		
Flour	0.250	.35	

Rice is used instead of maccaroni in feeding children. With one can of sweetened condensed milk about 2 litres of a flour-water milk mixture are made which lasts for a week. It is recognised that milk ration is low and attempts are being made to increase the supply and hence the ration. There is very little fat in this diet and there is a great demand for olive oil so that if some could be imported from Sfax or thereabouts it would be very helpful. No vitamin products as such were used as far as I can find out. Of course there was previously some fishing which would provide fat, protein and vitamin to the

people. This inventory is now and has been for some time suspended for military reasons. It is estimated with present stocks the above rations can be issued from 3 - 4 months.

OTHER ITEMS: A number of persons have appeared since the evacuation of the prisoners of war who are families of prisoners who are without means of support. Such families are completely without means of support and require food, clothes, and medical care. Their number is unknown. Several infants have been seen with extensive skin rashes which may be congenital syphilis. The disease may be more widespread than the doctor, who told me that there was little of it, especially since Wassermann tests were not performed on the Island but sent to Sicily.

A number of persons who claimed that their only clothing consisted of that on their backs were seen. These persons fled their homes in great haste at the time of the bombing and their homes are now demolished. Clothes will be needed for these persons as winter approaches. The clothing situation of most of the peasants appears moderately good.

FUTURE PHASES: It may be desirable to:

- 1) Reduce the population of the Island by taking some persons to Sicily (their home) or Tunisia (where they have relatives).
- 2) Change agricultural production so that Island is more self-supporting.

SUMMARY

1. The food situation is fairly well in hand at the moment with supplies estimated as sufficient for 3 - 4 months.
2. Much crowding exists due to bombing of the city and creation of the Military Zone.
3. There will be need for clothes as many of the people escaped from the bombing with only the clothes on their backs. However, the general clothing is much better than among the Arabs at present.
4. The large problem will come when the present food stocks used either for relief or held by individuals are exhausted.
5. The health problems of the people are mostly sanitary and require ⁷crowding and more attention to sanitation. This would reduce the infant mortality considerably.

/s/ M. L. Furcolog

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/S/ M. L. Furcolow

M. L. FURCLOW,
Surgeon, U.S.P.H.S.,
Medical Officer
Civil Affairs

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPIED TERRITORY (AMGOT, FANTASIA)
AFO 528

28 June 1943.

SUBJECT: Preliminary report on general problems relating to Civil Administration.

: Commanding General, 2690th Air Base Command, AFO 528.

1. In reply to basic communication from Lt. General Spaatz, dated 24 June 1943 asking for a report by 30 June 1943 on the general problems relating to Civil Administration and adequacy or otherwise of staff, the following report is submitted.

2. POLITICAL. Reestablishment of Civil Government. Investigation disclosed that in view of complete demoralization on the island civil government was non-existent. The former Mayor (Fodesta) is being retained in office temporarily pending selection of his successor when he will be deported. All existing records as and when found are being centralized at Scauri which has been set up as administrative center. It is expected that new Mayor will be installed within the next few days and that the usual agencies of government will be reorganized and start functioning under his supervision.

3. Civilian Supply and Relief.

a. Control and distribution of food. A careful survey disclosed that there was sufficient food on the island to feed the entire population for a period of several months. However, due to a lack of military police such of the stocks were looted before occupation. The food remaining in warehouses under our control is estimated as sufficient to feed the remaining population (approximately 9,000) for one month on the existing ration scale. This is presently being distributed through commercial channels to those able to pay and to the destitute through a relief organization which has been established.

b. Regulation of agriculture and fisheries. By Ordinance fishing has been prohibited but in some instances by direction of the Military Governor permits have been issued to fishermen to fish within defined limits of the coast and not near the Port of Pantelleria. This cannot be considered as an industry or a source of large food supply. By Ordinance it has been made obligatory to harvest the crops consisting almost entirely of grapes, wheat and barley. Small farms belonging to deported prisoners of war will be harvested by those remaining on the island.

c. Organization of labor. Labor squads have been organized from paroled prisoners of war and civilians remaining on the island to assist the military in all its requirements.

d. Fixing wages and prices. A scale of wages and prices has been established which is based on former existing scales. This problem is coupled with undetermined exchange rates which is outlined in paragraph covering financial matters.

4. PUBLIC SAFETY:

a. Reorganization of Police. Local police (Carabinieri and Guardia de la Finanza), about 50 in all, have been retained on the island as paroled prisoners of war and police services reorganized by districts with headquarters at Scauri and branch offices in each district. The failure to provide military police has necessarily added responsi-

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b. Removal of civilians from Military Zone. A Military Zone has been established from which all civilians resident therein have been ordered to move. A transportation squad has been organized and the island has been combed for vacant quarters in which to house civilians removed therefrom.

5. PUBLIC HEALTH. No civilian hospital existed previous to occupation. The problem of public health has been met by setting up a well equipped civilian hospital at Khanna with staff specialists, a small civilian hospital at Scauri with two doctors, and a small dispensary at Rabbale. In addition there are two local physicians who travel about the island on call. It is estimated that ample medical supplies are available for a period of at least six months. The problem of water supply deserves special comment. The water supply in the non-military zone is derived entirely from cisterns which are fed only by rain water. This water is not filtered or chlorinated and normally runs out towards the end of the summer.

With the increase in the population in the non-military zone caused by the removal of families from the Military Zone a serious shortage is contemplated which must be met by transporting water from either the Military Zone where some wells exist or from the mainland.

6. LEGAL. An officer of the Judge Advocate General's Department has been designated as Legal and Judicial Officer of AUSCOT. At various times proclamations and ordinances have been prepared and published and this officer is presently engaged on the constitution and establishment of military courts. A prison is being set up at an isolated spot near Senari. Upon occupation it was discovered that there were no court system functioning.

7. FINANCIAL POLICY. Before occupation there was only one bank on the island, an agency of the Banca di Sicilia, which had ceased to function several days before our arrival. The records and cash of the bank are buried in a tunnel the entrance to which has been closed by bombing. It is planned to reopen the bank, if possible, and soon as the entrance to the tunnel can be cleared. The cash records of three post offices are in our possession. It must be recognized that no definite financial policy can be established until an exchange rate has been fixed.

8. STAFF. The Staff of the Civil Administration is without exception most capable. They are willingly working long hours daily but the reorganization and administration of the civil population has been tremendously handicapped by the lack of (1) professional translators, (2) stenographers able to take dictation in both English and Italian, (3) office supplies and stationery, for instance, to date no typewriters, mimeograph machines, carbon paper or stencils have been available. In addition the chaotic condition of the island generally has placed a tremendous burden upon the limited personnel. Notwithstanding this, however, the important problems at hand either have been or are well on their way to being solved.

/s/ NELSON W. MONFORT,

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Lt. Col., AUS
Senior Civil Affairs Officer, AUSCOT.

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Senior Civil Affairs Officer, AUSA.

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PRISONER OF WAR PAROLE CERTIFICATE NUMBER

TO: All Civilian and Military Authorities, Pantelleria.

The following named Italian Prisoner of War, _____

_____, has been given his Parole and he is hereby authorized to pass FREELY about the Island of Pantelleria.

This does not authorize him to enter any military or restricted zone.

By Order of Brigadier General STRICKLAND
Military Governor, Island of Pantelleria.

CERTIFICATO NO. _____ DEI PRIGIONIERI DI GUERRA

A tutte Le Autorita Civile E Militari in Pantelleria

Il Seguento Prigioniero Italiano di Guerra, _____

_____ e rilasciato sotto parola d'onore e ha il permesso libero nella isola di Pantelleria.

Questo permesso non autorizza a lui di entrare nelle zone ristretto o militari.

Per ordine Del Generale STRICKLAND,
Governatore Militare Dell'Isola.

EUGENE C. FLEMING,
Colonel, Air Corps,
Chief of Staff.

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PAROLE

I do hereby, as a (officer)(soldier) of the Italian Army, authorized to give my Parole, pursuant to the terms of the Geneva Convention, to Brigadier General A. C. Strickland, U. S. Army, Military Governor of the Island of Pantelleria.

I pledge by word of honor that I will not violate any of the provisions of Parole, nor will I commit any act detrimental to the Allied occupation of the Island of Pantelleria, nor will I violate any of the provisions of the Proclamations or Ordinances heretofore or hereafter promulgated.

I will report at Fort Acauri to Lieutenant Colonel Nelson Montfort U. S. Army Senior Civil Affairs Officer, on Monday of each week or at such other times or places as he may designate.

I know the rules of the Geneva Conference relative to Parole of (officers) (soldiers) and understand the penalties attendant upon violation thereof, I understand further that any violation of the Parole will subject me to such punishment as the proper Military Tribunals may decree.

This Parole may be terminated only by Brigadier General A. C. Strickland, U. S. Army, Military Governor of the Island of Pantelleria.

This Parole is voluntarily and freely given at my request.

Signed: _____

Authorized by: _____

Promessa d'Onore

Io come un (ufficiale)(soldato) dell'armata Italiana mi obbligo di dare la mia parola d'onore; Autorizzato dalla convenzione di Ginevra in stipulato contratto, al Brigadiere Generale A. C. Strickland, armata Dagli Stati Uniti e Governatore Militare dell'Isola di Pantelleria.

Io giuro sul mio onore che non violero le provisoni nella mia promessa d'onore, e de non commettere atti di distruzione nell'isola di Pantelleria occupata dagli alleati, e di non violare le provisoni della proclamazione dell'ordine Generale al presente e al futuro.

Io mi reporterò al Tenente Colonnello Nelson Montfort dell'armata degli Stati Uniti e ufficiale superiore degli affari civili tutti i lunedì d'ogni settimana al Porto Scauri e altro posto designato.

Io sono al corrente dei regolamenti relativi alle promesse d'onore e alle punizioni per le violazioni delle medesime che il tribunale militare deciderà come (ufficiale)(soldato) questo promessa d'onore sarà terminata solamente dal Brigadiere Generale A. C. Strickland dell'armata degli Stati Uniti e Governatore Militare dell'Isola di Pantelleria.

Questa promessa è stata data al mio requesto liberamente e volontariamente.

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Firmato _____

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Firmato _____

Autorizzato da _____

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Police Report

1. I was informed prior to arriving in Pantelleria that I would be in charge of the all Police of the Island, and responsible for all police work and public safety.

2. I arrived by air, being the first passenger to land on the Island, on 12/6/43 and reported to Col. Monfort S.C.A.O.

3. I found that 25 Carabinieri and 26 Guardia di Finanze were still on the Island but kept as P.O.s on the Airport. I obtained the release of these men under Lt. N. Pascale, and reorganised them as one body under my direct control.

4. The Island was visited thoroughly by me personally and everything possible was seen before I decided to divide up the area into Police posts with small detachments. In view of the fact that part of the Island was to be made into a Military Zone there was difficulty in really policing the whole of the area.

5. This mixed force was disbanded by me and the following 7 police posts created and supervised by a detachment of 4 men in each except Khama which had the largest civil population.

a. S. Michele	1 NCO, 3 men
b. Scauri	1 NCO, 3 men
c. Rakhale	1 NCO, 3 men
d. Dietro Isola	1 NCO, 3 men
e. Khama & Tracino	1 NCO, 3 men
f. Bajebber	1 NCO, 3 men
g. Sibba	1 NCO, 3 men

6. The Headquarters of the Administration was established at Scauri and the Police had the first job of guarding food stores at S. Michele, Pantelleria Fort, Scauri and Khama. The remaining personnel was used in tracing out stolen food and stores.

7. During the first 3 or 4 days this search and dealing with cases of looting and pacifying the fears of the population took up all the time. During this period and up to date this force was used in putting up the proclamations and notices and in spreading by word of mouth their contents. This had to be done as it was found that many persons were illiterate, and that many persons were hiding in fear of the troops and air raid. It was found that the great majority were simple folk, all peasants and farm workers, but had been a terrible time which would take a few days to get over.

8. This mixed force was and still is the only organised body on the Island and has and is doing everything pending the organisation of the Administration.

9. In each area I have started a Nominal Roll, a Diary, which records everything that happens in the area, a complaints book. A register of all permits issued, a register for a census of the population, a register of all military property found and a register for noting grain etc. grown and reaped on the Island.

10. The enforcement of the proclamations and notices had to be done mostly by

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10. The enforcement of the proclamations and notices had to be done mostly by personal questioning and search. The collection of arms, radio sets, dumps of army and navy clothing, military furniture etc. had to be done by continual rounds of all the Island and stopping individuals and house to house searches.

Up to date:	over 500 sporting guns
"	25 pistols and revolvers
"	50 radio sets
	3 clothing dumps
	2 electrical equipment dumps

11. Information has also been given to A 2 of all ammunition and arms seen and found on the various and continuous rounds made by me personally.

12. The census of the Island has been started in the 7 areas and will be centralised in Scauri once the Military Zone has been defined and everyone cleared out of it. A great deal of time is taken up in finding accommodations for this movement estimated to be about 2000 souls. All permits except trade & commerce, and slaughter of animals are also issued by me.

13. I have also visited about 300 houses and spoken to the inhabitants whom I have found quite friendly and embarrassingly hospitable.

14. The chief difficulties encountered are:-

- a. Lack of organization by the occupying forces in taking up military matters when reported to them i.e. ammunition dump clearing, collection of military arms, search for armed soldiers still at liberty.
- b. Lack of Italian speaking officers and men in the administration and occupying forces.
- c. Lack of coordination between the civil affairs side and the military.
- d. Complete breakdown of any form of local administration with the consequent disruption of all services.
- e. Lack of policy regarding payment of personnel employed.
- f. Lack of funds by occupying forces and the Civil Affairs Section for paying inhabitants for such things as servants, washing, haircutting and extras for messes.
- g. The lack of any system of custodianship of enemy property and of requisitioning. Property and houses etc. is just being taken by whoever wishes.
- h. Complete lack of paper, typewriters, ink, stationery, etc. to be able to start any kind of office.
- i. The complete lack of any information or records of persons on the Island.
- j. The lack of knowledge and policy by not having the officer in charge of Police attending conferences and keeping him entirely au fait of everything.

15. As regards everything handed into the Police such as sporting guns, revolvers, radio sets etc, receipts are given to each individual and records kept in registers.

16. I have found in my wanderings, old partly used registers etc, and a certain amount of stationery and this has been improvised and adopted for use.

17. As soon as the census is made, estimated to take another 10 days, identity cards can be issued. Periodical checks are now being made on the information given in by the heads of family. This census will serve a very useful purpose for relief and rationing of the island, the most crying problem at present facing the administration. It is estimated that there are 10,000 civil persons on the Island.

18. I have also got a certain number of informers who are being tested out but no complete reliance is placed on them as yet although they have shown me dumps of munitions and shown hidden food stores. Information as regards individuals is not reliable as I find it is mostly self interest that guides them.

19. The British Field Security Section up to their departure worked in with me although they lacked records and information. The American Security Section has been, however, working entirely independently and nothing has been pooled.

20. I have found no difficulty or obstruction on the part of this force or in the dealings with the people. I visit daily 3 or 4 of the areas and sign everything myself except receipts. Complaints are dealt with by the M.C.O. in charge during my absence and by myself personally when I am present. There appears to be no fear or hesitancy in coming in and talking to us.

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F. Lack of funds by occupying forces and the Civil Affairs Section for paying inhabitants for such things as servants, washing, haircutting and extras for messes.

G. The lack of any system of custodianship of enemy property and of requisitioning. Property and houses etc. is just being taken by whoever wishes.

H. Complete lack of paper, typewriters, ink, stationery, etc. to be able to start any kind of office.

I. The complete lack of any information or records of persons on the Island.

J. The lack of knowledge and policy by not having the officer in charge of Police attending conferences and keeping him entirely au fait of everything.

15. As regards everything handed into the Police such as sporting guns, revolvers, radio sets etc, receipts are given to each individual and records kept in registers.

16. I have found in my wanderings, old partly used registers etc, and a certain amount of stationery and this has been improvised and adopted for use.

17. As soon as the census is made, estimated to take another 10 days, identity cards can be issued. Periodical checks are now being made on the information given in by the heads of family. This census will serve a very useful purpose for relief and rationing of the island, the most crying problem at present facing the administration. It is estimated that there are 10,000 civil persons on the Island.

18. I have also got a certain number of informers who are being tested out but no complete reliance is placed on them as yet although they have shown me dumps of munitions and shown hidden food stores. Information as regards individuals is not reliable as I find it is mostly self interest that guides them.

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19. The British Field Security Section up to their departure worked in with me although they lacked records and information. The American Security Section has been, however, working entirely independently and nothing has been pooled.

20. I have found no difficulty or obstruction on the part of this force or in the dealings with the people. I visit daily 3 or 4 of the areas and sign everything myself except receipts. Complaints are dealt with by the M.C.O. in charge during my absence and by myself personally when I am present. There appears to be no fear or hesitancy in coming in and talking to us.

21. Although a few reports keep coming in that there are a few armed Germans still at large in the hills, I have been unable to pin down the areas and the occupying forces are dilatory in following up this information.

22. I have had one or two acts of sabotage reported but no culprits have been caught. In my opinion these acts (cutting wires) are due to ignorance as the Island is covered with wires of all description, which is used to bind corn, tie up harness, repair harnesses etc. I have found no trace of hostility and only once during the first 3 days was I shot at when out on the hillsides. Since then I have been everywhere possible on foot and in my "beep", alone or accompanied by 1 carabinieri only, and have never been disturbed.

23. The detachment consists of and is distributed as follows:-

Headquarters	Lt. Col. Degarston I/C
	Lt. Pasquale
Scauri detachment	1 N.C.O. and 3 men
S. Michele	1 N.C.O. and 3 men
Rakhale	1 N.C.O. and 3 men
Metro Isola	1 N.C.O. and 3 men
Khama & Tracino	1 N.C.O. and 3 men
Bujebber	1 N.C.O. and 3 men
Sibba	1 N.C.O. and 3 men
Census taking Khama	4 men
" " Scauri	1 N.C.O. and 3 men
In Barracks and guarding stores and dumps and looking after gov't animals	3 men
Assisting food distribution	3 men
On duty at Civil Affairs Office & Municipal offices	2 men
Drivers	2 men
Special duty and flying squadron	3 men

24. The detachment now needs time to settle down and this can only happen when the Administration is on its feet and relieves it of all the extra duties now devolving on it.

/s/ *de. J. de. J.*
Lt. Col. i/c Police

27/6/43

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Today in the heavy air, discomforted and lowered on week-end possible and some time between 1945 and 1946, and the little, still looked in looking the second table, and to slightly in line of others in the country, as quickly as his could on any lesser or problems of the looking table. This could a lot more found himself participated on a tough situation from his objective with no

V Corps } with copies of previous reports.
X Corps }

15 JUL 1943

MISSION WITH PARACHUTISTS

1. Background

The signal bombards with detachable "stretcher legs" were satisfactory. The first bombards were mentioned in my letter dated 13 Jan 43 were too broad in some cases and had they detachable legs. The extremely rough going these bombards were called upon to cover caused them to be left behind. All unit needs are mentioned in saying that they detachable legs the 700th could have been carried on as stretcher legs. I recommend that bombards with detachable legs for stretcher carriage be provided.

2. NOA Camp

The NOA's and the could not, of course, be landed and his 10. 21 net in extremely heavy and cannot be operated on the move. He would have preferred a No. 16 net which was not available.

The heavy cable carried landed far behind and it is strongly recommended that the light assault rifle be used by the American Army and also the German Army be provided for the use of NOA's in similar operations.

3. Hit and knock camp between landing

Going to the heavy air bombardment no lateral or back was possible for some time between 1000 and 1100. Still carried on landing by air and rails, quite rightly in lieu of orders to the contrary, as quickly as he could on any beaches regardless of the landing table. This caused a lot of trouble found himself precipitated on a beach further from his objective with no possible means except climbing over some 1,500 yards of rubble to get to the flank to which he was ordered.

This appears to be a lesson without rather than lesson as the 100th should have spotted this lack of lateral case, informed the Beach Master who would in his turn have notified that his legs would be landed as their own beach.

4. Hit

When landing from 1000 yards that as they landed the same part of their tracks pile up the rails as they leave the ramp of the 100th, and the rear portion of their tracks give the 100th a high to command and cause some delay as the event has to be again corrected. It would appear that the 100th requires some form of grapple hook to be used to be seen to be seen or some of

Pearlman would be elected on the highest level. In his opinion, the Communist influence and a big "A" were still very on the loose country. He said he was not going to.

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